

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

ENERGY SECURITY, 5 YEARS  
AFTER THE PERSIAN GULF WAR

## HON. DAN SCHAEFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 12, 1996

Mr. SCHAEFER. Mr. Speaker, what is the cornerstone of a sound and thriving economy? What is an absolute prerequisite for American national security? What is the key to this country's overall well-being?

The answer is a vibrant domestic energy industry, one which will help reduce this country's dependence on foreign oil imports.

Unfortunately, despite the development of alternative forms of energy and the tremendous gains in energy efficiency in the past two decades, we are farther now from energy independence than ever. Last year, for the first time in history, the United States imported more than half of the oil it consumed. In 1973, during the oil crisis that virtually paralyzed the country, about 35 percent of our oil supplies were imported.

Though oil appears to be plentiful and real prices for energy are at or near all-time lows, we must not be lulled into a false sense of complacency. We must ensure the viability, productivity, and competitiveness of the domestic American energy industry.

As chairman of the Commerce Committee's Subcommittee on Energy and Power, I am committed to supporting policies that will help lead to greater American energy independence in the years to come.

Though the issue of energy security does not grab as many headlines these days as it did 5 short years ago during the Persian gulf war, I hope my colleagues understand that it will grab the headlines again someday in the future. We must take steps now to ensure that future generations of Americans do not suffer because of any failure on our part to safeguard the integrity and viability of our country's domestic energy industry.

CONGRATULATIONS TO RABBI AND  
MRS. DAVID ELIACH FOR A LIFE-  
TIME COMMITMENT TO RELI-  
GIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL LEAD-  
ERSHIP

## HON. CHARLES E. SCHUMER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 12, 1996

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor two unique individuals, Rabbi Doctor David Eliach and his wife, Prof. Yaffa Eliach for their endless dedication and tireless work in the fields of Hebrew language instruction and Judaic studies. On the eve of their retirement, I salute these two outstanding citizens

for contributing to the educational achievement of students throughout Brooklyn.

At a time when religious education is often overlooked by more mainstream and secular educational training, Rabbi Eliach single-handedly inspired the parents and children of Flatbush, Brooklyn with his love and respect for the Hebrew language. As dean of the Yeshiva of Flatbush and principal of the Joel Braverman High School for over 43 years, Rabbi Eliach provided thousands of Yeshiva students with extensive training in Hebrew and Jewish history unmatched by most other educational institutions in New York. The communities of Brooklyn have benefited much from Rabbi Eliach's commitment to thorough language instruction coupled with his drive for academic excellence. His work has made an indelible impression on his students, faculty and friends of the Yeshiva of Flatbush.

Prof. Yaffa Eliach has also established note worthy life-long career in Jewish instruction and creative literature. As a highly-noted scholar of Judaic studies, founder of the Center of Holocaust Studies and creator of the acclaimed "Tower of Life" at the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum in Washington, Professor Eliach has made enormous contributions to the institutional knowledge of Jewish culture history throughout the world. Her works have been studied and read widely in several different countries.

These two educators have served our community with distinction. Their presence in the cultural and academic life of Yeshiva students and neighbors throughout the world will certainly be missed. As Rabbi Doctor David and Yaffa Eliach celebrate their retirement, I am honored to salute them as leaders of the Jewish community. I urge all my fellow colleagues to recognize these dedicated individuals and wish them well in their future endeavors.

WAYS AND MEANS  
SCHIZOPHRENIA

## HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 12, 1996

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, last week, the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee delivered a speech on the 1996 schedule of the committee.

The first three pages talked about how horribly complex the current Tax Code is and how the chairman wants to tear the code out "by its roots," substitute a kind of sales tax, and make the IRS unnecessary.

The last two pages talks about what the committee is going to do in March in the health sector: pass medical savings accounts, which are an elaborate and complicated new type tax deferred savings plan, and increase the tax deductibility of health insurance for the self-employed, but not their workers.

Hello.

I am sure that the chairman writes his own speeches, and if I did not know that, I would say that two different people who had never met wrote that speech. How can you start a short speech saying you are going to abolish the current Tax Code and greatly simplify it, and end that speech saying you are going to add two new special incentives that will add pages of regulations and forms to the law?

LEGISLATION FOR CASA MALPAIS  
NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK

## HON. J.D. HAYWORTH

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 12, 1996

Mr. HAYWORTH. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation which would authorize the Secretary of the Interior to provide assistance to the Casa Malpais National Historic Landmark in Springerville, AZ. The Casa Malpais National Historic Landmark is a 14.5 acre archaeological site located near the towns of Springerville and Eager in north-eastern Arizona. The site was occupied around A.D. 1250 by one of the largest and most sophisticated Mogollon communities in the United States.

Casa Malpais is an extraordinary rich archaeological site. Stairways, a Great Kiva complex, a fortification wall, a prehistoric trail, catacombs, sacred chambers, and rock panels are just some of the features of this large masonry pueblo. Due to its size, condition, and complexity, the site offers an unparalleled opportunity to study ancient society in the Southwest and, as such, is of national significance.

My legislation would establish the Casa Malpais National Historic Landmark as an affiliated unit of the National Park Service. Affiliated status would authorize the resources and protection necessary to preserve this treasure. As a member of the family of affiliated national landmarks, the public would also have greater exposure to the Casa Malpais site.

The communities in the area support this legislation. Local officials have taken steps to ensure that all research and development of the site is conducted in consultation with affiliated local native American tribes.

I ask my colleagues to support this measure. It will enhance the landmark's attributes for the enjoyment and education of local communities, the State of Arizona, and the Nation. By supporting this measure, we can help open this unique window of history through which we can study and learn about our rich heritage.

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

**EDDIE T. PEARSON BLACK  
HISTORY TRAILBLAZER**

**HON. CARRIE P. MEEK**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, March 12, 1996*

Mrs. MEEK of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a friend and educator, Mr. Eddie T. Pearson who has devoted over 25 years of leadership in the quest for educational and racial equality. During Black History Month, this Dade County public schools region VI superintendent was honored as a role model for youth. All too often, our youth's instruction regarding historical events is so far removed that any connection to their lives is lost. Honoring Eddie T. Pearson was one way of closing that distance in time.

After graduating from Tuskegee Institute's High School with outstanding academic and athletic accomplishments, Eddie continued his education at Tuskegee Institute. He gained great notoriety as a star football player and was recently inducted into the school's athletic hall of fame. Eddie was the first member of his family to obtain a post-secondary degree, but he did not stop at that milestone. He later received his master's degree from Florida Atlantic University and a specialist degree from the University of Florida.

At 26, Eddie T. Pearson was the youngest principal appointed by Dade County public schools and he was the first black individual appointed to head a primarily non-black student body—Homestead Middle School. This assignment helped to make Eddie an ambassador of race-relations. He created an educational environment so that everyone would be given the opportunity to excel. Eddie T. successfully designed and implemented a plan that provided for the full integration of the student population.

Having served 33 years as a member of the Dade County public school family, Eddie T. Pearson is indeed a role model for our times.

**CHRISTOPHER RIES IS WORLD'S  
PREMIER GLASS SCULPTOR**

**HON. JOSEPH M. McDADE**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, March 12, 1996*

Mr. McDADE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the achievements of Christopher Ries, who is one of the world's premier glass sculptors. On March 24, the Everhart Museum in Scranton, PA, will present a retrospective of Mr. Ries' work called Glass and Light. This retrospective will showcase Mr. Ries' lifetime of effort to mold glass into works of art which capture and transform light in unique and beautiful ways.

As a student at the Ohio State University, Mr. Ries learned to appreciate the qualities of glass during course work in ceramics. He pursued this interest through studying glass engineering and by designing and building a glass studio at Ohio State.

The cofounder of the Modern Glass Movement, Harvey Littleton, was so impressed with

Mr. Ries' work at Ohio State that he invited him to be his assistant at the University of Wisconsin at Madison. While subsequently pursuing his master of fine arts degree, Mr. Ries opened his own studio at Mineral Point, WI.

Mr. Ries began to achieve international acclaim after establishing a relationship with Schott Glass Technologies in Duryea, PA, which creates optical glass of optimum clarity and brilliance. In a unique partnership between artist and industry, Schott allowed Mr. Ries the use of its facilities in order to produce the world's largest crystal sculptures. In 1988, these magnificent pieces were exhibited in an exclusive showing at the Cincinnati Art Museum which, according to museum officials, was the most popular in the museum's history.

Mr. Ries presently maintains a studio in Tunkhannock, PA, where he continues to mold glass into beautiful works of art. It is a privilege for the 10th Congressional District to count Mr. Ries as a resident and I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring his contributions to the world of art.

**ARMS CONTROL IS NOT PASSE**

**HON. ELIZABETH FURSE**

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, March 12, 1996*

Ms. FURSE. Mr. Speaker, I am submitting two excellent editorials to the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD that support adequate funding for the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. These appeared in the March 5 Christian Science Monitor and the March 11 Oregonian.

ACDA is carrying out vital work as we move toward implementing START II, completing negotiations on a comprehensive test ban treaty, and ratifying the Chemical Weapons Convention.

Ridding the world of weapons of mass destruction is perhaps the most important thing we can do to advance the security of the world. I urge my colleagues to support a higher funding level for ACDA in the continuing resolution the next time it comes before us.

[From the Christian Science Monitor, Mar. 5, 1996]

**FUND ARMS CONTROL**

Some of the federal government's smallest agencies do some of its most important work.

One of them is the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency (ACDA), a tiny, 250-person department that conducts negotiations to limit and reduce nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons and verifies compliance with arms-control treaties.

ACDA has been whipsawed in the budget debate: First, it got caught in Sen. Jesse Helms' misguided attempt to eliminate it and two other foreign-affairs agencies and hand their work over to the State Department. That effort was defeated in the Senate, which passed a State Department authorization bill that includes funding for the other agencies.

But the upper chamber and the House of Representatives have not yet reconciled conflicting versions of the bill. So ACDA got caught in a continuing resolution that provides it with only 70 percent of the funding

it had last fiscal year, and only 47 percent of the funding the administration asked for this year.

The resolution expires March 15, and ACDA needs an additional \$8.7 million—for a final budget of \$44.4 million—to do its job. ACDA Director John Holm has taken extreme measures to make sure his agency stays within the continuing-resolution funding.

He has slapped on a hiring freeze, halted use of consultants, banned overtime, put a hold on promotions, and restricted travel. Most vacancies are being left unfilled. Maintenance on ACDA's phones is limited to emergency repairs.

These measures have allowed the agency to hang on and, so far, fulfill most of its missions. But if Congress doesn't appropriate additional funding for after March 15, several of those missions will be in danger.

The agency has had to withdraw a key expert who is helping the United Nations ensure that Iraq's Sadaam Hussein doesn't develop nuclear, chemical, or biological weapons.

ACDA may not have the expertise it needs to complete negotiations on the treaty to ban nuclear testing.

The agency won't have the personnel to work on ratification of the Chemical Weapons Convention. It already doesn't have the money to send an expert to The Hague to work on inspection procedures that will be required when the accord kicks in.

It's not only silly, it's dangerous for Congress to appropriate money for B-2 bombers the Pentagon doesn't want and for an untested missile-defense program while at the same time starving the agency that ensures other countries abide by arms-control agreements. The extra money ACDA needs buys a lot of national security at a very low price. Congress should find the funds.

[From the Oregonian, Mar. 11, 1996]

**KEEPING OUR NUCLEAR GUARD UP—CONGRESS  
SHOULD ADEQUATELY FUND U.S. ARMS CONTROL  
AGENCY TO COMBAT SPREAD OF CHEMICAL  
AND NUCLEAR WEAPONS TO TERRORISTS**

Preventing the spread of weapons of mass destruction is a high priority for the Clinton administration and should be a concern of all Americans.

Here's why we should worry:

China stands accused of transferring nuclear-related technology to Pakistan. It refuses to halt its own tests of nuclear weapons. It is accused by U.S. arms negotiators of throwing up roadblocks in Geneva-based talks aimed at promulgating a global Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty. There are indications that China maintains an offensive biological weapons program in violation of international accords.

The Mayak nuclear complex in Russia is so secret that it didn't show up on maps during the Cold War. Enough plutonium is stored there to make 3,750 bombs. The site is protected by enough soldiers to fight a war. But inside, where 30 metric tons of plutonium are stored, security is so lax that it wouldn't take much effort for an errant worker to steal radioactive material.

The danger from within—that's the new nuclear nightmare. That's also why the U.S. Senate should ratify the Chemical Weapons Convention treaty, which not only makes chemical weapons illegal, but would make it illegal to stockpile them as well.

To protect Americans from these threats, Congress needs to spend an estimated \$10 million to restore funding for the 250-person U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, which is the nation's most effective post-



Cold War watchdog. Temporary funding for the agency expires Friday. Indeed, the agency has been so strapped for money that when the chemical weapons treaty's inspection procedures were negotiated, agency experts were forced to stay home due to the lack of travel funds.

The central mission of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency is to reduce nuclear stockpiles here and in Russia; to put an end to nuclear testing around the world; and to outlaw poison gas forever. The agency complements the work of the Pentagon by trying to remove the threats to national security through negotiated, verifiable agreements.

The nature of the nuclear threat has changed since the end of the Cold War. It is difficult to police or detect activity: Witness the mortifying prospect that as little as a kilogram of plutonium or weapon-grade uranium could fall into the hands of terrorists targeting U.S. cities.

The nation needs an adequately funded arms control agency to minimize these threats.

#### TRIBUTE TO THE CITY OF MIAMI'S UNSUNG HEROINES

##### HON. CARRIE P. MEEK

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, March 12, 1996*

Mrs. MEEK of Florida. Mr. Speaker, it is my great pleasure to join, once again, with the citizens of the city of Miami in honoring the 1996 Unsung Heroines. Each year the city of Miami Commission on the Status of Women commemorates National Women's History Month by recognizing and honoring women who care to share their time by helping others through volunteerism.

This year, I join the city of Miami in saluting the 1996 Unsung Heroines:

Marilyn S. Bloom—a retired preschool and elementary schoolteacher, who is also an enthusiastic advocate for senior citizens and intergenerational programming in Dade County.

Dr. Castell V. Bryant—an educator for over 30 years and currently the interim president of Miami Dade Community College—Wolfson Campus. Dr. Bryant has been deeply committed to programs that help instill pride, build self-esteem and improve family life for inner-city youth.

Doris Emerson—a dedicated volunteer and board member in the Girl Scouts, the Quaker religion, and in the fields of mental health and education.

Dr. Carmen Gonzalez—an untiring chef and creator of Feeding the Mind Foundation, a scholarship for battered women. Dr. Gonzalez has chaired numerous fundraisers for Camillus House, and has actively promoted "Extra Helpings" a program that supplies meals for the homeless.

Cindy Lerner—the codesigner of a program titled "Teenage Dating Violence: Intervention and Prevention," that provides curriculum and training for educating youths about the dynamics of domestic violence.

Dr. Ann Moliver Ruben—developed programs for Dade County teachers to help combat gender inequities, and has provided voluntary psychotherapy for rape victims.

Alvia Palmer-Michel—a volunteer at the Children's Home Society, a board member of Florida Legal Services, and a courageous and dedicated advocate for AIDS awareness. She has risen through personal struggles to offer comfort, education and hope to parents of children with AIDS.

Kathleen Sweeney and Denise Nerette—as members of the Haitian Task Force on Domestic Violence they have collaborated in promulgating domestic violence in Miami's Haitian Community.

Christina Zawisza—a child advocate and the founding member of the Florida Foster Care Review Project, who has dedicated her untiring efforts for children in need.

Marcela Viola—is the first unsung student to be honored. She attends Miami Beach Senior High School, and has dedicated time to helping children help themselves, while maintaining superior grade averages in advanced classes.

COPE Schools—Continuing Opportunities for Purposeful Education is the first program to be honored. The two schools, "North" and "South," through their dedicated principals, Dorothy Wallace and Dr. Williams Perry, have, through education, improved the quality of life to single teenage mothers and their children.

It is said that Miami is the only major city in the United States to have been created by the inspiration of a woman—Julia Tuttle. It is today that we honor women who follow that inspiration.

#### TRIBUTE TO MARGIE MONTES, PIO PICO WOMAN'S CLUB 1996 WOMAN OF THE YEAR

##### HON. ESTEBAN EDWARD TORRES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, March 12, 1996*

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Speaker, it is with pride that I rise to pay tribute to Margie Montes, Pio Pico Woman's Club 1996 Woman of the Year. Mrs. Montes has earned this distinctive recognition through her active involvement in our community.

Mrs. Montes became an active member of our community at a very early age, participating in sports while attending Assumption Grammar School. Later, at Our Lady of Loretto High School, Margie began showing her leadership abilities as captain of the tennis team and as yearbook editor. When she graduated in 1979, she was awarded the Bank of America Award for Home Economics. Currently, she is an executive manager for Tupperware where she has received numerous awards of recognition for her performance.

Her contributions extend throughout our community. She is currently president of the Soroptimist of Pico Rivera, where she has also held the positions of first and second vice president. She is also a member of the Pico Rivera Chamber of Commerce, where she serves on the board of directors.

She has been a member of the Pio Pico Woman's Club since 1991. For the past 2 years, she has served as chairperson for the Pio Pico Woman's Club's annual Christmas

with Santa Claus dinner, as well as chairperson for the international dinner and pasta nights. She has also chaired the Dessert Fashion Show. She has selflessly contributed her time above and beyond expectations to these events, making wreaths and arranging baskets as door prizes.

In addition to all of her contributions to our community through her membership in various organizations, Mrs. Montes is a loving mother and is as devoted to her family life as she is to her community.

Mrs. Montes has proven herself to be deserving of this award. I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating this year's Pio Pico Woman's Club woman of the year, Margie Montes.

#### BEST OF LUCK TO COMDR. SEAN P. SULLIVAN

##### HON. J.C. WATTS, JR.

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, March 12, 1996*

Mr. WATTS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a truly outstanding naval officer, Comdr. Sean P. Sullivan, U.S. Navy, who has served with distinction as Deputy Director of the House of Representatives' Navy Legislative Liaison Office. It is a privilege for me to recognize his many outstanding achievements and commend him for the superb service he has provided to this legislative body and to our great Nation as a whole.

A native of Bridgeport, CT, Commander Sullivan received his commission from the U.S. Naval Academy in Annapolis, MD. He was commissioned as an ensign in May, 1980. Commander Sullivan then completed a rigorous nuclear propulsion training program and submarine officers basic course.

Following this initial training, Commander Sullivan reported to his first ship, U.S.S. *Plunger*, SSN-595. While on U.S.S. *Plunger*, Commander Sullivan served as reactor control assistant, main propulsion assistant, and weapons officer.

Completing a successful tour on U.S.S. *Plunger*, Commander Sullivan was selected to return to his alma mater, the U.S. Naval Academy, as a company officer. In this vital role, Commander Sullivan was charged with the training of our future naval officers.

All great naval officers can't wait to get back to sea and Commander Sullivan is no exception to that rule. Following his tour at the Naval Academy he reported to U.S.S. *Chicago*, SSN-721, where he served as the ship's engineer. While on U.S.S. *Chicago*, Commander Sullivan served in Operation Desert Shield and Desert Storm.

Completing his tour aboard U.S.S. *Chicago*, Commander Sullivan reported to the staff of Submarine Group 11 where he served as the squadron engineer. In May 1993, Commander Sullivan again returned to sea duty serving as the executive officer of U.S.S. *Maryland*, SSBN-738.

Due to his demonstrated sustained outstanding performance, Commander Sullivan was handpicked to report to his current job upon completion of his tour on U.S.S. *Maryland*. During his tenure at the Legislative Affairs Office, Commander Sullivan has provided

the members of the House National Security Committee, our professional and personal staffs, as well as many of you seated here today, with superior support regarding Navy plans and programs. His valuable contributions have enabled Congress and the Department of the Navy to work closely together to ensure our naval forces are well equipped and superbly trained.

Mr. Speaker, Sean Sullivan, his wife Sharon, and their four children, Amy, Casey, Kelly, and Maxwell, have made many sacrifices during his 16-year-naval career. Serving on three submarines, he has spent a significant amount of time underway away from his family. We are all deeply in debt to the contributions of great Americans such as Commander Sullivan to ensure the freedom we all cherish.

As Commander Sullivan now prepares to return to sea yet again, this time as captain of his own submarine, I call upon my colleagues from both sides of the aisle to wish him every success as well as fair winds and following seas.

#### AMBASSADOR FERRARO RECOGNIZES INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY

#### HON. PATRICIA SCHROEDER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 12, 1996

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, on March 8, 1996, Ambassador Geraldine Ferraro, head of the U.S. delegation to the United Nations Human Rights Commission, spoke eloquently about International Women's Day. Ambassador Ferraro recognized the many high-ranking women in our Government who perform outstanding service on behalf of human rights all over the world. She spoke at length about the many human rights violations that women still face, in spite of our best efforts. I would like to have her remarks included in the RECORD.

AMBASSADOR GERALDINE FERRARO, HEAD OF U.S. DELEGATION, UNITED NATIONS HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION, ON THE OCCASION OF INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY, MARCH 8, 1996

Thank you so much, Tim, for that kind introduction. It is a great honor for me to be here today on the occasion of International Women's Day with so many friends and former colleagues and to have the chance to speak with you about women and human rights and the essential role they both play in our efforts to fashion a new and better world for those who follow us.

Before I begin, however, I want you to know that you have chosen some of my favorite people to honor today, Mr. Secretary. I am pleased, but not surprised, because each of them has been at the forefront of the struggle to protect the rights of women, each of them fought for the rights of children, the poor, the disabled and the disenfranchised at home before coming to Washington. So moving into the arena of international human rights has been a natural progression for them.

These are women who are not afraid to stand up for the cases they believe in. Indeed, the desire to fight for such beliefs was why they ran for public office in the first place.

But many run and only a few win. What we see here are women who have helped make history, each in her own way, women who overcame the obstacles others so often put in their path. Together, they prove that it is not just possible for women of principle to lead, but that the public will support them when they do.

This, then, is change. And change is what this administration has achieved, both with regard to women and to human rights. You know and I know that this has not been easy. But change is taking place. There are more women at the highest levels of our Government now than ever before, demonstrating their competence, day in, day out, proving their value to the country and to the world—no nonsense women like Madeleine Albright. I don't know how many of you saw her on television the other day, when the Cubans were trying to explain how shooting down unarmed planes in international waters was somehow an act of courage. Madeleine let the world know exactly what she thought of their so-called machismo, and she called it, what it was in plain English, as well as in Spanish. Yes, Madeleine has been a most articulate spokesperson for this country no matter what the issue.

And, of course, there's Donna Shalala, Janet Reno and Hazel O'Leary, handling complex Cabinet portfolios with skill and determination. And here in the State Department: Robin Raphel is doing an excellent job with India and Pakistan; Tony Verstandig is making real contributions to the Middle East Peace Process; Melinda Kimble, proved herself a leader at the Beijing Women's Conference; and Nancy Ely-Raphel made a vital contribution to the success of the Vienna conference and more recently the Dayton accords. Both Lynn Davis and Joan Spero are among the Secretary's most trusted advisors, while Phyllis Oakley has been a pillar of strength on refugee issues. And Pru Bushnell has shown enormous leadership on African issues.

There are many more of you who also deserve to be recognized as well, women who stand in the trenches of government and do battle every day for the things we believe in. Because we don't have just a handful of exceptional women in Government any more; we've got thousands of them. In every office in every department and agency in this Government, there are women making believers of those who doubted them before. This is change.

It's a measure of your achievement that this change is, I believe, irreversible.

That doesn't mean that I think the battle to ensure women's rights is over in this country, that women have achieved equality in the workplace and in their paychecks. That doesn't mean that we have put an end to sexual harassment, that we are free to walk our streets at night, or that the fear of violence no longer haunts the daily lives of millions. Nor does it mean that those who would turn us against each other, pitting those who stay at home to raise their children against those who go to work, have suddenly seen the light. It doesn't mean that the glass ceiling is shattered or that every deadbeat dad is paying for his children now. It doesn't even mean that we, as a society, understand what it takes to be a woman today, what it means to walk a tightrope between family and the work place, at a time when so much is changing and yet so little.

No, but I'm optimistic because there is a course to history. How many women worked here in the State Department a generation ago—not just in secretarial positions—

women have always filled those spots—but as analysts, office directors, desk officers? There was Eleanor Dulles, a specialist in German affairs—whose brother just happened to be Secretary of State—and who else? Not many. Look at your numbers now. Who among you thinks we're ever going back?

I'm optimistic about the future because I am convinced that the doors of opportunity which we have opened will never again be closed. The gains we have achieved will be built on—not only in the State Department, but in Congress and in the State legislatures, on Wall Street and in Silicone Valley, in the boardrooms, the newsrooms and the classrooms of our great universities, in the science labs and in space and wherever the next chapters of our history are being written.

It will be tough. Every step of the way will be contested. Power is always contested.

But I'm optimistic for another reason. In 1984, when I was running for Vice President, the campaign had me shy away from emphasizing women's issues. I didn't have to prove to anyone where I stood on equity for women. I had to convince "the guys" that I had the courage and the intelligence to run the country. But it didn't make sense. How can a woman not address the needs of women? And so in late October, right before the election, I gave my one and only women's speech. It addressed every issue we care about and have fought for over the last dozen years. I was concerned that somehow the message would be lost if we didn't bring in the other half of the population, and so I said: "I am not only speaking to women here tonight. Every man is diminished when his daughter is denied a fair chance; every son is a victim when his mother is denied fair pay."

Those are the same points we make when we discuss women's rights as human rights as the First Lady did so eloquently in Beijing. Allowing women full participation in society benefits not just them, but society as a whole.

Many of you participated in one way or another to the effort which made the Beijing Women's Conference such a success. I was privileged to be part of the delegation. It was one of the most fascinating and exhilarating events I've ever attended. The platform for action we adopted commits the nations of the world to halting violence against women, protecting their rights to free speech, health and education, and establishing a higher standard of respect for women's rights than ever before in history.

This, in itself, is quite an achievement. But I don't think that we will have done our job until the standard we set is met—and not just in America, but everywhere. And that will take a lot of work on the part of all of us who care about women and human rights. For we all know how easy it is for some nations to agree to international standards one moment then forget them entirely the next. So will it be with the Beijing platform if you and I relax or focus too narrowly on ourselves.

It is the special fate of America to be the particular champion of human liberty. It is not always an easy burden to live with. Whether we like it or not, the hopes of millions and millions of people across the world rest on our shoulders. And we know why: When the rest of the world has proven itself incapable of unwilling to lead, the United States has accepted the challenge.

It took two generations of sacrifice to win the cold war and bring the blessings of liberty and freedom to a hundred million people. And now, in Bosnia, in Haiti and in the



Middle East, the eyes of the victims are turned to Washington again. There are jobs which only we can do. Not that we can do them all, or that we can always do them by ourselves. But the fact is, we are different; we are a catalyst. When we act, others follow.

So it is with human rights. The United States has been leading for over two hundred years. That's as it should be. Leadership in human rights is a burden we embrace in this building, in this administration, and in hundreds of private institutions and organizations throughout the country.

That's why I'm looking forward to heading back to Geneva next week for the meeting of the U.N. Human Rights Commission. There will be a lot on our plate there—China, Bosnia, Cuba and the Middle East. But despite all that, you can be sure that no delegation is going to be more active in the defense of women's rights than we will.

Human rights are universal, but they're also American through and through. They're as old as the Declaration of Independence, as new as this week's human rights reports. Despite our lapses, our institutions and policies are grounded in a genuine belief that the rights and freedoms we cherish belong to everyone. And that gives us a strength most other nations lack.

That is why I think that ultimately our views on human rights will prevail throughout the world. One day the standard we first set in our own institutions and then helped establish in the international arena will become the one by which all countries judge themselves.

Our job, then, is to take that voice and amplify it, to use the power of our institutions and the strength of our people, people like you to hold the nations of the world—our own included—accountable to the standards we have set for ourselves so many times—whether in the Bill of Rights, the U.N. Charter or the Universal Declaration of Human Rights—or more recently in the Vienna declaration, the Beijing platform and our 1996 human rights reports.

Of course, some governments won't be disseminating our reports this week. They'll be doing their best to silence them. They may succeed in the short term. They may jam the Voice of America. They may censor their newspapers, lock their dissidents in distant jails. They may oppose us at the United Nations and at the Human Rights Commission. They may bluster and rage and obfuscate. But time is no longer on their side. Eventually, with modern telecommunications the truth will find its way to even the most remote outpost of injustice. They are going to find it impossible to kill ideas which just won't die, ideas like freedom, justice and equality.

We only have to look at Bosnia or Baghdad, to Cuba or Chechnya or the desperate refugee camps in Sudan, Tanzania and Zaire to see how far we have to go. For if women's rights are human rights and human rights are universal—and all the nations of the world have agreed they are—there must come a time when the respect for these rights becomes universal, too. There must come a time when words become deeds, not just in America, but in every hut and every home in every land.

Yes, I think that time will come. It may not be in my lifetime, but it will come. There will be a time when the women of the world won't need to petition the powerful for protection, when "poor" and "defenseless" won't be names we give to half a billion women. There'll be a time when girls are not

left to starve upon a hillside because they were not born boys; when their genitals are not mutilated to please some cruel, outdated custom; when they are not violated in the name of ethnic cleansing; when girls are not sold into prostitution out of financial desperation; when they are not burned because their dowries are too small or their husbands died before them.

There will be a time when women will not be either the victims or the cause of overpopulation; when they will not bear eight children in the hope that three may live; when they are not forced into early marriage; when they will not lack the education they need to become productive citizens.

There will be a time when refugee women will not sell themselves for food; when they will not be raped by marauding soldiers; when they will not be terrorized because they come from the wrong group or the wrong city or because they chose the wrong time to gather firewood to cook the family meal.

Yes, there will be a time for all of that. There'll be a time when the women of America can walk the streets of our cities and not know fear. There'll be a time when the life of a ghetto girl will mean as much as one in the wealthy suburbs; when comparable work will mean comparable pay; and when we can look out across any meeting room in any county of this country and see as many women there as men.

But that is some time off. Until then, violence against women will remain a thread that knits the world's rich and poor together. No nation is immune. This is not a problem of the developed or developing world. It is not African or Asian or American alone. It is universal. It is our problem; it is every nation's problem, and so it will remain until women take their rightful place alongside men, in all strata and at all levels of society. For violence is a reflection of second-class status.

And so as I look around me here and see so many examples of what this country can produce when it nurtures its girls as well as boys, I can't help but feel pride that we women have begun to force history to march forward. But time has caught us in mid-step. Our work, the work of everybody here today—men and women—is but half-done.

And yet I cannot think of a more exciting time to be alive. There is so much to do and so many talented people like you to do it. Women, not just here in America, but everywhere, are on the move, brushing aside the obstacles, defending our interests, our families and our values. Women's rights are human rights.

It's been a long time in coming, but I can feel the sweep of history now. It's in this room and in this country. And it won't stop here. One day the pulse of freedom and human dignity will beat in every woman's heart, not just in America, and not just on International Women's Day, but in every village and in every nation of the world every day of the year. It may not happen soon, but I know that with all of us working together, its time is sure to come.

COMMUNITY ACTION OF GREATER INDIANAPOLIS, INC.

HON. ANDREW JACOBS, JR.

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 12, 1996

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, we always hunger for good news. The following should be a very fine meal in this respect.

COMMUNITY ACTION OF GREATER INDIANAPOLIS, INC.

To: Thomas L. Haskett, State Program Director

From: Nanci Morris, Foster Grandparent Program Coordinator, Community Action of Greater Indianapolis

Re: Impact, Meeting Community Needs

To address community needs, three priority areas have been targeted for Community Action's Foster Grandparent Program services: (1) special needs children in public schools, (2) children in homeless shelters, and (3) neglected and abused children in temporary homes and shelters.

#### 1. SPECIAL NEEDS CHILDREN IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Dramatic increases have occurred in the number of mildly-to-severely disabled children enrolled in 19 elementary schools of the Indianapolis Public Schools (IPS) that have been designated for mainstreaming these children. Budget cutbacks have not allowed for all classrooms with special needs children to have teacher's aides. Severely disabled children are assigned 8 to a classroom with 1 teacher and 1 aide, and moderately-to-mildly disabled are assigned 10-14 per classroom with 1 teacher and sometimes 1 aide. Thus, 8 schools with classrooms having no aides or not enough aides to adequately address the children's special needs have been selected as priorities for this Foster Grandparent Program's placements by the IPS Programs for Young Children, Special Education Department.

#### 2. CHILDREN IN HOMELESS SHELTERS

The increase in children throughout the nation living without a permanent address has made serving homeless children a priority for all Foster Grandparent Programs as presented at the recent Foster Grandparent Conference in Washington, D.C. A survey conducted last fall indicated that there were at least 824 homeless children under age 15 in Indianapolis. Thus, serving homeless children has been identified as a community need for Community Action's Foster Grandparent Program. Program volunteers are placed at 6 of Indianapolis' seven homeless shelters serving families with children.

#### 3. NEGLECTED AND ABUSED CHILDREN IN TEMPORARY HOMES AND SHELTERS

Reported child abuse in Indianapolis has risen 150 percent during the past 2 years. A decrease in the number of neglected, abused, sexually abused, abandoned, fetal alcohol syndrome, emotionally disturbed/disabled, and "crack" children is not anticipated for the foreseeable future. Funding for homes and shelters to serve these children have not increased accordingly. Thus, 7 shelters for abused children have been selected for Community Action Foster Grandparent services.

#### IMPACT ON COMMUNITY NEEDS

At the end of the 1994-95 school year, children assigned to Foster Grandparents were tested and assigned to summer school for additional assistance as needed. To our knowledge, only three students assigned to Foster Grandparents were not promoted. The rest were able to keep up with their classmates after receiving the intervention of one-on-one Foster Grandparent instruction during the school year and summer school.

In addition to there being too few available, homeless shelters for families with children in Indianapolis are understaffed. There is a need for Foster Grandparent intervention during the parents' busiest hours (mornings) as they seek jobs and attend to other business. The one-on-one attention provided by the Grandparents eases the trauma and provides a sense of stability through

loving and meaningful interaction for these children. Foster Grandparents help fit the children in suitable clothing in addition to helping provide for other physical needs. The parents enjoy guidance and support from the volunteers as well. Additionally, the shelter employees benefit in the traditional ways from the Grandparents' assistance. Consequently, the whole atmosphere of a shelter improves when a Foster Grandparent is around.

The staffs of homes and shelters for neglected and abused children alone can not adequately provide the level of attention needed there, particularly by the babies and small children. The maturity, stability, and love Foster Grandparents provide help the children respond in ways that would likely not be possible otherwise.

#### IMPACT ON THE VOLUNTEER

Many Community Action Foster Grandparent volunteers have worked with special needs children in the IPS system for years and continue to maintain regular contact with many of their former students. Having witnessed the progress these children have made, the Grandparents benefit from the abounding satisfaction they feel from having been a part of each child's paths to success. The Grandparents are encouraged and allowed by IPS to be creative, and the teachers gladly seek advice and new ideas from the Grandparents. A good example of this creativity at work was when children living in a homeless shelter were often teased by their school classmates. "Grandma" started a grooming session whereby the special needs children met her before school. She would check them over for tidiness, give them a pep talk, and then give them a liberal spray of after shave lotion or perfume as a reminder that she was with them all day. This soon caught on, and other children who weren't homeless sought out Grandma for some reassurance and a sweet smell. Thus, the Grandparents are rewarded in the best possible way for being creative. Additionally, each of the Grandparents is taught how to operate school office equipment such as the duplicator, copiers, and calculators. The children often assist the Grandparent in copying and preparing papers for the next day's work, honing skills and providing satisfaction for both. One school even offers computer literacy classes to the Grandparents.

Many of the Grandparents live near the shelters they serve. They know first-hand about the situations faced by the families as they starting over. Being able to offer the single parent support, guidance, and encouragement to "hold your head up" in the face of diversity and loneliness, inspires the Grandparent and develops a sense of independence and self-worth for both parties.

Of course ultimate personal satisfaction comes when the family is ready to leave the shelter and thanks the Grandparent wholeheartedly for the time, advice, and loving attention given to the children at their time of need.

Reward likewise abounds for the Foster Grandparents who serve neglected and abused children. The sense of self-worth derived from these programs is priceless for the Grandparents.

#### IMPACT ON THIS AGENCY:

Foster Grandparents are highly valued by the school system, and thus a positive image of Community Action is presented to the agencies served as well as to the community at large. The Foster Grandparent Program enables Community Action to have signifi-

cant contact with youth before they become teens and reject adult guidance. Grandparents are also able to refer children and their parents and alert agency personnel to the array of other Community Action programs available to meet diverse needs.

One example is Community Action's certified housing counseling program that includes a strong homeless assistance component. Foster Grandparents remind shelter workers to call upon this Community Action program for additional, on-going assistance to families as needed.

Community Action, the volunteer stations, and most importantly the people they serve benefit from cooperative relationships built through the Foster Grandparent Program.

#### REMARKS HONORING HUGH MILLER

#### HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 12, 1996

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join with the members of the Young Leadership Committee of the New York chapter of the Juvenile Diabetes Foundation, as they hold their seventh annual masked ball honoring Hugh Miller. Known as an astute businessman in the world of finance, Mr. Miller is president and CEO the Delta Funding Corp., a company dealing primarily with the origination, purchase, and servicing of nonconforming residential mortgage loans. Indeed, the industry has looked to Mr. Miller for leadership, and he has served in that capacity as a representative of the National Home Equity Mortgage Association, National Mortgage Brokers Association, Executive Enterprises, American Community Bankers, Information Management Network, and Mortgage Bankers Association of America.

Yet despite the ongoing demands on his time and talents, Hugh Miller has vigorously and effectively undertaken a myriad of social responsibilities. Many diverse organizations including the National Kidney Foundation, Police Conference of New York and Nassau County, DARE, the American Cancer Society, the Leukemia Society of America, Hofstra University Scholarship Funds, and the Huntington's Disease Society of America have greatly benefited from his service. His experience in this regard has emerged as a yardstick by which all such future dedication is measured. Furthermore, in conjunction with the Interfaith Nutritional Network, Delta Funding has created the Delta Funding Inn, which caters to the needs of disadvantaged youths.

Mr. Speaker, in a time when we search for heroes and leaders, it is most reassuring to know that people such as Hugh Miller are tirelessly striving for the betterment of society. I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Hugh Miller for his constant dedication in the regard.

#### METHAMPHETAMINE CONTROL ACT OF 1996

#### HON. VIC FAZIO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 12, 1996

Mr. FAZIO of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation which will be a powerful tool in the fight against methamphetamine production and usage in our country.

The production and usage of methamphetamine, also known as meth, speed, crank, or ice, in the United States has grown alarmingly over the last several years. Meth has accounted for a dramatic escalation in the number of overdoses, emergency hospital admissions, drug shootings, and related violence in America's largest western cities and rural areas. Meth has unfortunately become the crack of the 1990's.

Meth causes psychotic and violent reactions in its users because it interferes with the brain's production of the natural chemical dopamine which plays an important role in governing movement, thought, and emotion. Users can go on binges which last as long as 24 hours and result in permanent psychological and physical injury. While most users are young males, meth has inevitably affected the very young. In fact, a generation of meth-addicted crank babies requiring constant care is rapidly filling our Nation's hospitals. These babies appear comatose, often sleeping 24 hours a day. Caretakers are forced to wake them in order to feed them, forcing their mouths open to accept nourishment.

Meth-related deaths increased nationally by 145 percent between 1992 and 1994. In California, which has been identified by the Drug Enforcement Administration as a source country of methamphetamine, more than 400 deaths and suicides have been blamed on meth use. Other States have reported similar record numbers.

Meth production also poses severe environmental problems. It literally poisons the communities where it is produced. For every pound of meth that is produced, seven gallons of waste are also produced. A record 465 meth labs were seized in California in 1995, each a toxic waste site requiring immediate and expensive cleanup by hazardous materials teams. In rural areas, this waste is dumped into waterways and on to fertile farming soil. In 5 to 10 years, this poisonous sludge is found in the ground water of nearby communities. In urban areas, abandoned meth labs in apartment buildings make these units and buildings virtually uninhabitable.

This bill is a straightforward solution to the problems created by meth production and usage. First, the bill establishes new controls over the key chemicals necessary to manufacture meth by forcing chemical supply houses to control more strictly the sale of the legal substances which are the precursor chemicals of methamphetamine. Second, the bill increases the criminal sentences for possession and distribution of these chemicals or of the specialized equipment used to make meth. Civil penalties collected will be used by the Environmental Protection Agency to clean up clandestine meth labs seized by law enforcement.



The problems posed by meth are real. This highly addictive drug is cheap, readily available, and easy to manufacture. By more closely regulating the raw materials used to manufacture methamphetamine and by strengthening the criminal penalties for possession of key chemicals and meth paraphernalia, this bill will be an excellent tool in the war against the crack cartels.

#### TRIBUTE TO GEOFF PIETSCH AND CARLOS BARQUIN

#### HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 12, 1996

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to give my congratulations to two remarkable individuals, Geoff Pietsch and Carlos Barquin, who have used their great skills and exceptional dedication in order to bring their respective cross-country teams, Ransom Everglades School and Belen Jesuit Preparatory School, to State victories in Class 4A and Class 3A.

Coach Carlos Barquin, who has been coaching Belen's boy's cross-country for the last 26 seasons, was finally able to feel the joy of victory when his Wolverines took home the school's first State title in any sport, winning the Class 4A race at the State championships with 75 points.

Coach Geoff Pietsch also has had much to cheer about with his boys cross-country team at Ransom Everglades as he watched them capture first place with 71 points and as they went on to win their fourth State title.

Both Belen Jesuit Preparatory and Ransom Everglades are Dade County Schools whose coaches and students exhibited the importance of good coaching, excellent team effort, the skills to go ahead and the drive to be No. 1. Coaches Pietsch and Barquin are exceptional individuals who have dedicated their lives to not only teaching their students how to win, but have also shown that team effort and individual dedication are the key to ultimate success. They were both recognized as Florida Coach of the Year for their respective divisions.

I congratulate both coaches on their great work and dedication and I hope that they will continue to keep up the exceptional work in the future as they have done in the past. They are both truly a fine example to all of us.

#### COMMENDING THE BROOKLYN IRISH-AMERICAN PARADE COMMITTEE ON ITS 21ST ANNUAL PARADE

#### HON. CHARLES E. SCHUMER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 12, 1996

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Brooklyn Irish Parade Committee by including a draft resolution into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

#### DRAFT OF PROCLAMATION/LEGISLATIVE RESOLUTION

#### COMMENDING THE BROOKLYN IRISH-AMERICAN PARADE COMMITTEE ON ITS 21ST ANNUAL PARADE

Whereas, The Brooklyn Irish-American Parade reflects and records the ongoing history of the United States and Ireland, our people, their heritage and the many contributions and accomplishments of the Irish to their Community, Borough, City, State and Nation; and

Whereas, This parade encourages an appreciation of an ancient Irish heritage; and

Whereas, This event is a celebration of Brooklyn's cultural diversity and richness; and

Whereas, This Parade takes place on the historic site of the Battle of Brooklyn, August 27, 1776 in which Irish Freedom Fighters and Americans of other ethnic cultures gave their lives to secure Independence for our America; and

Whereas, The Spirit of '76 was, and still is, the ideal of the Brooklyn Irish-American Parade, this year the Parade Committee and its officers take particular note and recall the bicentennial of the United Irishman leader, Wolf Tone's invasion of Bantry Bay in West Cork and the prospects for peace in a United Ireland; and

Whereas, The people of Ireland and America have always shared a common heritage in the struggle of free men and women to govern their own affairs and determine their own destiny; and

Whereas, Despite religious persecution, famine, colonial occupation and political oppression, the sons and daughters of Ireland, scattered throughout the world, never forget their ancestral home; and

Whereas, This parade is dedicated to the memory of Eddie Farrell of Farrell's Bar, well-known Brooklyn Irish-American Businessman, benefactor of numerous charitable causes and long time supporter of the Brooklyn Irish-American Parade; and

Whereas, This year's Grand Marshal is Patrick D. Brennan, Deputy Chief, New York City Police Department, a life long resident of Our Lady of Perpetual Help Parish, Bay Ridge, Brooklyn and a native of County Mayo, Ireland, his wife Monica and their six children: Maureen, Tara, Martin, Dermott, John and Patrick, now therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Legislative Body/Office pause in its deliberations to commend the Brooklyn Irish-American Parade Committee on its 21st Anniversary Parade to be held on Sunday, March seventeenth, nineteen hundred ninety six; its Grand Marshal, Patrick D. Brennan, Deputy Chief, New York City Police Department and his Aides, Sister Kathleen Sullivan, (Education) Principal of St. Francis Xavier School; Christopher Byrne (Irish Culture) of "Black 47" Band; Seamus Lang (Business) of Bear Stearns; Catherine Mitchell-Miceli (United Irish Counties); Sean Egan (Gaelic Sports) of Brooklyn Shamrocks Football Club; Kay O'Keefe (Ladies A.O.H. Kings County Board); Matthew Kehoe of Kings County Ancient Order of Hibernians and Parade Chairperson: Kathleen McDonagh; Dance Chairperson: Peggy Lynaugh; Journal Chairperson: James McDonagh; Parade Officers and Members and all the citizens of Brooklyn, participating in this important and memorable cultural and civic event; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this Resolution, suitable engrossed, be transmitted to Patrick D. Brennan, his Aides and the Brooklyn Irish-American Parade Committee in Brooklyn.

#### LESSONS FROM JAPAN: EMPLOYMENT FIRST

#### HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 12, 1996

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, they say Japan learned about quality and modern manufacturing from the United States, but we clearly have things we should learn from Japan about how to create a sense of society and community.

The following column by Thomas Friedman from the New York Times of February 25 explains how Japan avoids the job massacres that mar American businesses so often and so casually.

[From the New York Times, Feb. 25, 1996]

#### JAPAN INC. REVISITED

(By Thomas L. Friedman)

TOKYO.—I found the source of our trade problems with Japan.

I went shopping at the Mitsukoshi Department Store, the Bloomingdale's of Tokyo, and when I walked in the front door I counted 14 sales clerks in the jewelry department alone. They bowed politely and offered to help with any purchases. The American in me immediately said: "What a waste of labor! Who needs 14 sales clerks? This store needs downsizing immediately!" But that is not the Japanese instinct. And that's one reason why we have a structural trade deficit with Japan.

Let me explain: Unlike the U.S. or Western Europe, Japan long ago decided that is top priority was not to have the lowest prices for its consumers, not to have the highest dividends for its corporate shareholders, but to keep as many of its people (particularly the men) employed in decent paying jobs—preferably for a lifetime with the same firm. The Japanese understand that a job gives dignity and stability to people's lives and pays off in much greater social harmony. Just walk the streets of Tokyo: few homeless sleeping on grates, no muggers lurking in the shadows.

But to maintain such high levels of employment, to keep 14 clerks behind one store counter, Japan basically had to fix the game. Japan had to regulate its economy in a way that would protect its domestic companies from foreign competition, by controlling access to its markets. That way Japanese companies could maintain a dual price system. They could charge high prices at home, in a protected market, in order to maintain full employment, while charging lower prices abroad in order to get into everyone else's market and export like crazy. That is why those who think that Japan's trade barriers will easily give way, or that its economy will be "deregulated" as its Prime Minister keeps promising, are fooling themselves.

Many economists argue that in an integrated global economy, Japan will have to become more like America. Its corporations will have to cut costs and downsize to remain globally competitive. Maybe. But for now, the Japanese are resisting that. Despite five years of zero growth, Japan still has only 3.2 percent unemployment. The sort of job massacres that have become the norm in America—like 40,000 workers at AT&T in one chop—have been unheard of here. "I am sure that eventually we will be somewhat forced to think American, but we are moving very slowly in that direction," says Yotaro Kobayashi, the chairman of Fuji Xerox. "For

social and moral reasons, we will try to avoid going all the way to a U.S. model. We will look for a middle ground."

How? In part it will be by trying to maintain hidden trade barriers. But in part it will be by trying to maintain Japan's unique corporate values. For Japanese executives, says Glen Fukushima, vice president of the American Chamber of Commerce in Japan, "laying off employees is the last option they look for, not the first." And far from being rewarded for layoffs, corporate executives here are censured for them, by both peers and the press. The first priority of a Japanese company is its employees, then come its customers and last its shareholders—just the opposite of the U.S. corporate mentality.

Instead of ordering massive layoffs, Japanese companies cut overtime, they freeze the hiring of college grads, they freeze dividends, they offer early retirement packages, they shift workers to subsidiary companies, they shift low-skilled jobs to cheaper labor markets in Asia and keep the best jobs here, they inhibit mergers and acquisitions that lead to layoffs, they buy up U.S. high-tech companies to maintain the competitive edge that their own regulated economy sometimes stifles and the even (are you ready?) order pay cuts for top executives—anything but lay off people.

That's why Pat Buchanan is only partly right. Yes, American workers are being hurt by unfair trade barriers erected by some foreign countries, including Japan, and the U.S. should fight hard to bring those barriers down. But U.S. workers are being hurt just as much, if not more, by the skewed sense of priorities that now dominates the U.S. business community, where executives get bonuses for massacring their employees. Maybe the economists are right. The Japanese will have to become like us. But they are sure trying not to, and it's worth watching to see if the they can pull it off. This is one economic war I'm rooting for Japan to win.

#### AMERICA'S YOUNG LEADERS

#### HON. ROBERT S. WALKER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 12, 1996

Mr. WALKER. Mr. Speaker, "Why can't Johnny \* \* \*" This question is one of the most often posed to parents, educators and policymakers. It strikes at the heart of the performance of the American education system. Sometimes the answers aren't what Americans want to hear.

The Westinghouse Foundation, the philanthropic arm of Westinghouse Electric Corp., however, is the bearer of good news about our Nation's schools. Not only is Johnny learning, he/she is excelling in math and science.

For the 55th year, the Westinghouse Foundation, in partnership with Science Service Inc., is recognizing America's best and brightest young scholars by awarding the most prestigious and coveted high school scholarships the Nation has to offer in math and science.

This year, the Westinghouse Science Talent Search has selected 15 young women and 25 young men from across the Nation as finalists in the national competition. These outstanding young Americans are in Washington this week and as finalists join the ranks of the Nation's most eminent scientists.

For thousands of students who dream of careers in science, the Westinghouse competition has helped make those dreams come true. Since 1942, this nationwide competition has identified and encouraged high school seniors to pursue careers in science, mathematics, or engineering. This year's competition included almost 2,000 high school seniors from 735 high schools located throughout the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. Their independent science research project entries covered the full spectrum of scientific inquiry, from biology to solid state luminescence.

Since the scholarship search program was founded 55 years ago, 113,000 young men and women have entered the competition.

Half of the winners from previous years are today teaching or conducting scientific research programs. They hold five Nobel Prizes, two Field Medals in mathematics, three National Medals of Science, and nine MacArthur Foundation Fellowships. The alumni include 56 Sloan Research Fellows and 30 members of the National Academy of Sciences. In all, Westinghouse Science Talent Search alumni hold more than 100 of the world's most coveted science and math awards and honors.

There's much going on in Washington these days, but the presence here of these young Americans who represent the finest scholars our secondary schools have produced, should not go unnoticed or unheralded. They are here with their research projects which are on display in the Great Hall of the National Academy of Sciences, so that we can see first hand the kind of work being done at the high school level.

Often times those of us in Congress can contribute more to quality education by simply calling public attention to outstanding work achievements beyond the walls of the Federal Government, than by casting our votes on the floor.

The Westinghouse Science Talent Search is just one example of the private sector taking a lead role in initiating programs to meet the many serious challenges facing the next generation of American leaders. These most prestigious science awards have been around for more than half a century, but their luster and impact on young students has not diminished. The opposite is true. They have motivated students, encouraged scholarship, and inspired scientific excellence. That is what we want American education to be.

The time I have served on the House Science Committee has impressed upon me the tremendous challenges we, as a nation, face in the fields of science and mathematics. These years also have taught me the futility of too much dependence upon Government alone to meet those challenges. Government can be a motivator, a facilitator and an inspiration, but it can never do all we need to do.

So I salute the young high school students in Washington this week and I hope this city, with a plate full of legislation, politics, controversy, and consternation, will take a moment to join in that salute and urge them on to greater heights of individual achievement and excellence.

This year's Westinghouse Science Talent Search finalists are among 1,869 high school seniors from 735 high schools located

throughout the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. The research completed by the finalists is on the level of that performed by college graduate school students, even though the authors range in age from only 16 to 18.

#### THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL OF PITTSBURGH'S MR. YUK POISON PREVENTION PROGRAM

#### HON. WILLIAM J. COYNE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 12, 1996

Mr. COYNE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an important member of the public health community who celebrates a 25th anniversary this month. Since his arrival in 1971, Mr. Yuk has served an important symbol in preventing child poisonings. His green grimace is a familiar reminder to children and adults alike that many common household goods can be deadly if ingested. His important contribution to the effort to reduce childhood poisonings deserves special notice this month, as March is National Poison Prevention Month.

Mr. Yuk was developed under the direction of Richard Garber, former director of the Institute of Education Communication at Children's Hospital of Pittsburgh. In the effort to replace the traditional skull and crossbones symbol—it had become associated with swashbuckling pirates and buccaneers rather than with harmful substances—the fluorescent green and black face was determined to be the most revolting to children.

Mr. Yuk and the Pittsburgh Poison Center comprise the first and largest poison prevention awareness program in the Nation. In the 25 years that Mr. Yuk has been around, over 650 million Mr. Yuk poison prevention stickers have been distributed to households across the United States and the United Kingdom. This year, Reykjavik, Iceland joined the Mr. Yuk poison prevention program as part of its effort to reduce the incidence of childhood poisonings.

The Pittsburgh Poison Center, affiliated with the Children's Hospital of Pittsburgh, has grown from a small, local initiative in 1971 to a major center—one of only 42 certified regional poison information centers in the United States—that responds to 140,000 calls per year, of which 40,000 are actually poison emergencies. The center is open 24 hours a day and employs registered nurses who are clinical toxicologists and certified specialists to provide lifesaving poison information to residents of Western Pennsylvania. Research shows that 90.4 percent of all poisonings occur in the home and 54 percent of all human exposures in 1994 occurred in children under 6 years of age. Since Mr. Yuk's arrival, the number of poison-related deaths has dropped in Allegheny County, PA; from between three and five per year to between one and two.

Mr. Speaker, I hope that my colleagues will join me in recognizing the critically important work of the dedicated staffs at poison centers



across the country in preventing illness, injury, and death from poisonous substances. I also wish a happy 25th anniversary to Mr. Yuk and the Pittsburgh Poison Center and urge that, as a nation, we continue to support successful and cost-effective public health programs like the Pittsburgh Poison Center's Mr. Yuk Program.

#### TRIBUTE TO THE LATE MORTON GOULD

##### HON. MARTIN R. HOKE

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, March 12, 1996*

Mr. HOKE. Mr. Speaker, a few weeks ago America lost one of its most celebrated musicians. I am speaking of Morton Gould—a man whose entire life was dedicated to enriching the lives of those around him. Anyone who has attended a Gould-conducted concert, or has heard his works performed knows the power of his music. From classical orchestral movements to rap arrangements, Mr. Gould's work was particularly American—making use of jazz, blues, spirituals, and folk music.

A musical genius, Mr. Gould published his first work "Just Six" at the age of 6. As a teenager, he played the piano for the 1932 opening of Radio City Music Hall. As an adult, he continued to thrill audiences with his work. Mr. Gould joined the American Society for Composers, Authors, and Publishers in 1935, and served as that body's distinguished president from 1986 to 1994. A tireless advocate for new American composers, he constantly sought opportunities to showcase their work. As a conductor, Mr. Gould led countless orchestras throughout the world and recorded over 100 albums.

Morton Gould's contributions span eight decades and include significant works for film, theater, and the ballet. While his honors and accolades are too numerous to recount, a few highlights are worth mentioning: the Kennedy Center Honor in 1994, the Pulitzer Prize in Music in 1995, membership in the American Academy of Arts and Letters in 1986, and a Grammy Award in 1966.

The night before Morton Gould's death, the U.S. Military Academy Band honored him with an exclusive performance of his works. Mr. Gould attended the concert and received a standing ovation for not only his own distinguished accomplishments, but for the legacy he leaves future generations of musicians. Rising out of the ashes of the Great Depression, with a strength of spirit and a dedication to his art, Mr. Gould used his music and his humanity to touch others. How fitting it is that the last musical experience of his earthly life was a tribute to those ideals.

On a personal note, I was first touched by Mr. Gould's music as a first grader, when a recording of "American Salute" was played in my music appreciation class at Lakeview Elementary School in Lorain, OH. It is a splendid piece—weaving the patriotic march theme of "When Johnny Comes Marching Home Again" through a tapestry of other well known American folk songs. What an honor it was, 35 years later, for me to meet the maestro him-

#### EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

self in my Capitol Hill office and thank him for the musical gift he gave me as a child. Thank you, Mr. Gould. We shall miss you.

#### HONORING THE RETIREMENT OF DANIEL R. SMITH

##### HON. FRED UPTON

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, March 12, 1996*

Mr. UPTON. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to honor a man who has dedicated his career to the betterment of banking and has continually voiced the banking industry's message loud and clear to the Members of this Congress. At the beginning of May, Daniel R. Smith, chairman and CEO of First of America Bank Corp., will be retiring after four decades of service in the banking industry.

Throughout his career, Dan has made many contributions to the furtherance of constructive banking legislation. While he was president of the Michigan Bankers Association, legislation was passed that allowed statewide branching in Michigan. During his tenure as president of the American Bankers Association in 1994, interstate banking legislation, regulatory reform and bankruptcy legislation was passed. Dan also conceived an important market share study of the financial services business, which the ABA completed, that clearly demonstrates the continued strength of banks in their respective markets. He also previously chaired both the MBA's and the ABA's government relations councils and is currently a member of the Bankers Roundtable.

Dan spent the first 21 years of his banking career in the trust department for First National Bank and Trust Company of Michigan, which later become First of America Bank—Michigan. In 1974, he was elected to the bank's board of directors and became president of the Kalamazoo Bank in 1977. He was named president of First of America Bank Corp. in 1983 and CEO of the corporation in 1985. During his tenure as CEO, the company grew from \$5 billion in assets and 255 branch offices in Michigan, to the 33d largest holding company in the country with \$23 billion in assets and over 600 branch offices in Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, and Florida.

I would like to thank Dan for his strong leadership in the banking industry and his continued determination to reach beyond the traditional boundaries of banking.

#### TRIBUTE TO MARIE HANLON

##### HON. MARGE ROUKEMA

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, March 12, 1996*

Mrs. ROUKEMA. Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate Marie Hanlon, a dedicated teacher who is retiring after 44 years of consecutive service with the Hillsdale Public Schools in Bergen County, NJ. Perhaps in some small way this CONGRESSIONAL RECORD will serve as a well-deserved "Mrs. Hanlon's Opus." Mrs. Hanlon is a wonderful educator who has com-

*March 12, 1996*

mitted her life to helping young people. She has been in the forefront of innovation and progress, improving the standards of public education at every turn.

Mrs. Hanlon joined the staff of the Hillsdale school system in 1952 as a fifth-grade teacher at the George White Elementary School. She taught at that school for 4 years until Smith Elementary School opened in 1956. At Smith, Mrs. Hanlon became a team teacher with Howard Schultz and together they introduced the school's class in astronomy. Their fifth grade classes would return to the school at night for star-gazing from the front lawn. Since the school had no library, the two teachers spearheaded the Library Club of America.

Mrs. Hanlon changed schools again in 1964, with the opening of Meadowbrook Elementary School. As a pioneer in team teaching, she was chosen as team leader for the fifth grade and developed a superior program in team teaching. She studied team teaching in Massachusetts and designed an open classroom and open media center at Meadowbrook.

During 28 years at Meadowbrook, Mrs. Hanlon established Colonial School Day, which evolved into Colonial Capers. She also established Explorer Day, the Heritage Fest and Pioneer Day. Mindful of the value of community cooperation and participation, she developed and orchestrated the Listening Mothers and Teacher Aide programs.

In 1992, with the reorganization of the Hillsdale schools, Mrs. Hanlon was transferred to George White Middle School as the fifth-grade team leader, continuing all the programs she developed at Meadowbrook.

Over the course of her career, Mrs. Hanlon was a finalist for the New Jersey Teacher of the Year and was a recipient of the Governor's Teacher Recognition Award. She has taught two generations of students, including those who have since become fellow members of the faculty, and prominent community members such as Karen Arrigot, wife of Mayor Timothy O'Reilly.

Members of the Hillsdale school system staff, members of the community and countless former students and their parents all have fond memories and deep debts of gratitude for the dedication to their lifetime learning of this outstanding teacher. I wish her much-deserved health and happiness and many years of continued community service.

#### THE DANGERS OF NEWSPEAK

##### HON. BARNEY FRANK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, March 12, 1996*

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, there is an increasing agreement in America that we suffer from the excessively violent and negative tone of political rhetoric. As is often the case when people find something they dislike, there is a good deal of discussion as to how this unfortunate situation came about. In an excellent article in the Wednesday column of the March 6 issue of The Hill, reporter David Grann analyzes this issue and makes the point, persuasively and accurately, that

Speaker GINGRICH bears a great deal of the responsibility for this situation, because of his creative efforts to encourage his fellow Republicans to escalate the vehemence of their rhetorical attacks on the Democrats. As Mr. Grann notes in the article, "In 1990, Gingrich's now-famous political action committee, GOPAC, sent out a leaflet to Republican candidates nationwide . . . (which) recommended 60 of the Speaker's favorite words to demonize Democrats and the establishment."

Speaker GINGRICH in his pre-Speaker days proved very effective in using extremely negative, demeaning language about his opposition, and unfortunately, in politics as in other ventures, success often breeds imitation.

We cannot effectively diminish the unfortunate excessive reliance on rhetoric of this sort without understanding what causes proliferation, and I therefore ask that David Grann's very thoughtful analysis be printed here.

#### THE DANGERS OF NEWTSPEAK

In 1989, Rep. Newt Gingrich (R-Ga.) declared that "nobody would notice if you decapitated the top 12,000 bureaucrats and started over." In 1994, sensing a GOP victory, the leader of the Republican revolution denounced the Democratic Congress as "the enemy of ordinary Americans."

Today, Pat Buchanan beckons his brigade of "peasants with pitchforks" to storm the corrupt establishment and "lock and load" their weapons.

But this time the insurgents' guns are pointing at Speaker Newt Gingrich. If ideas have consequences, then Buchanan's peasant rebellion is the logical culmination of Gingrich's relentless rhetorical warfare against Washington. And if lawmakers need to censor TV violence with a V-chip, then Americans may soon need a V-chip for politicians.

In 1990, Gingrich's now-famous political action committee, GOPAC, sent out a leaflet to Republican candidates nationwide titled: "Language, a Key Mechanism of Control." Saying many people "wish [they] could speak like Newt," it recommended 60 of the Speaker's favorite words to demonize Democrats and the establishment, including such poll-tested treats as "destroy," "traitors," "devour," "lie," "cheat" and "threaten."

"This list is prepared so that you might have a directory of words to use in writing literature and mail, in preparing speeches, and in producing electronic medium," the leaflet reads. "The words and phrases are powerful. Read them. [Emphasis added.] Memorize as many as possible. And remember that, like any tool, these words will not help if they are not used."

Republicans, like kids discovering matches, used them again and again. Gingrich, who lit the biggest torch, derided the House as a "corrupt institution." "There are two realities to the current system," he railed. "One is the government is trying to cheat you; and the second is the government is lying to you about what it's doing."

Other GOP candidates mixed and matched the words, finding rich new combinations: the "liberal" "welfare state" "devours" ordinary Americans with its "traitorous lies." These verbal assaults fueled Americans' distrust of, and disgust for, Democrats and paved the way for the Gingrich revolution. Who, after all, could trust "a trio of muggers" like former Speakers Jim Wright (D-Texas), Tip O'Neill (D-Mass.) and Tom Foley (D-Wash.)?

The problem is that talking "like Newt" has de-legitimized American democracy to

the point that no one—not even Gingrich—can redeem it. Even as the GOP tries to reform the Washington culture and balance the budget, Buchanan decries the current establishment—to a standing ovation—as "hollow to the core."

In such an anti-Washington climate, protest candidates like Steve Forbes and Buchanan rise because they have never held public office, while the GOP freshmen, the insurgents of 1994, are suddenly derided as part of the problem.

Which begs the question: How can a country be governed if anyone who governs it is unworthy of governing?

Gingrich, realizing the consequences of his own words, has sheathed his rhetorical sword and tried to muzzle the same freshmen who memorized his list. He understands, more than anyone, that burning down the establishment in 1996, as some of the upstart Republicans have suggested, "threatens" to "devour" a Republican Congress, not a Democratic one.

None of this seems to bother the bombastic Buchanan, who has his eye on the White House. The commentator of "Crossfire" has his own personal political dictionary. (Remember "pusillanimous pussyfooters?") But Gingrich, however ruefully, has given him something more important than words: a receptive audience.

The irony is that Gingrich's revolution, despite the rhetoric, is relatively mainstream; a balance budget amendment, a line item veto and tort reform are not exactly radical. Yet, as Gingrich has long noted, words have power. And political cries for revolution, however figurative or fashionable, eventually corrode even the healthiest democracy.

What can be done? To begin with, Republicans can turn to another list of words included in Gingrich's 1990 mailing. These "optimistic positive governing words," the leaflet says, "help define your campaign and your vision of public service. In addition, these words help develop the positive side of the contrast you should create with your opponent, giving your community something to vote for!"

Some gentle words for Buchananites: "share," "humane," "listen," "dream," "peace" and "common sense." But if Republicans keep barking from the other script, Gingrich may soon look out the Capitol window and see an army of peasants with pitchforks rising over the Potomac.

#### THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FORMATION OF THE ASSOCIATION OF FOOD AND DRUG OFFICIALS

**HON. BARBARA B. KENNELLY**

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 12, 1996

Mrs. KENNELLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a milestone in the United States: the 100th anniversary of the formation of the Association of Food and Drug Officials.

During the latter half of the 19th century, a genuine need existed in the United States for an organization to work with the States, Federal regulatory officials, and industry representatives on the problems that existed within the food and drug industries. Numerous foods were adulterated with a variety of preservatives and chemicals, and, as a result,

public safety was an omnipresent threat. The purity of drugs represented another health issue, for the promotion of fraudulent remedies was common practice.

As a consequence of these harmful practices, numerous States began to pass consumer laws, often with the support of manufacturers seeking relief from inequitable competition with the impure products. Despite the positive intentions of the laws, they were often deficient and unenforced due to a lack of control over out-of-State manufacturers. In addition, the manufacturers were subjected to varying State requirements, which led to difficulties with regard to interstate commerce. These problems introduced the need for Federal food and drug laws to impose uniform safety regulations in order to protect the citizens of every State.

In 1896, in Toledo, OH, Joseph Blackburn, the Food and Dairy Commissioner for Ohio, met with his counterpart from Michigan, Elliot Grosvenor, to develop the foundation for an organization whose mission would be defined by the promotion of regulatory uniformity.

The initial meeting of the National Association of State Dairy and Food Departments, which later became the Association of Food and Drug Officials, occurred on August 25, 1897, at the Cadillac Hotel in Detroit, MI. This meeting was attended by representatives from ten States.

Since its inception 100 years ago, the AFDO has provided the basis for the furthering of uniform and rational regulations and the forum for the exchanging of ideas and the creation of solutions that win approval of both government and industry. The AFDO has also successfully ameliorated the status of consumer protection in the United States, and it has been in the forefront in support of crucial legislation such as the Pure Food and Drug Act of 1906 and the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act of 1938.

Mr. Speaker, I am honored to celebrate the centennial anniversary of the formation of the Association of Food and Drug Officials. I know they will continue their proud tradition on into the next century.

#### TAIWAN NEEDS US

**HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 12, 1996

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, I am happy today to give strong support for the resolution introduced yesterday by Mr. COX, myself, the Republican leadership and 82 bipartisan Members, expressing our continued and unequivocal support for the Republic of China on Taiwan. Mr. Speaker, the Clinton administration's response to the increasingly strident threats made toward the Republic of China has been almost nonexistent. They have pointedly refused to commit to the Republic of China's defense in the event that Communist China should invade or attack our friends in Taiwan. The administration's deliberate ambiguity in this matter sends absolutely the wrong message to Beijing, and practically invites an escalation of an already tense situation.



The Taiwan Relations Act—the law of the land in our dealings with the Republic of China, despite what Beijing would care to think, has at its core our desire to see disputes between Communist China and the Republic of China settled peacefully. We must make it clear to the rulers in Beijing that the United States intends to live up to its commitments under this law, and I think that this resolution will help to demonstrate in no uncertain terms that we take this obligation very seriously.

I would ask all of my colleagues here in the House to support House Concurrent Resolution 148. The people of the Republic of China on Taiwan need us, and the dictators in Beijing need to hear from us.

## THE FAMILY SERVICE IMPROVEMENT ACT

**HON. STENY H. HOYER**

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, March 12, 1996*

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased to introduce the Family Service Improvement Act of 1996 this afternoon. I have been working on the concepts behind this legislation for a number of years. The Family Service Improvement Act will eliminate Federal redtape and unnecessary regulation. It will give local programs the flexibility they need to address local problems. It should create incentives for program coordination which serves kids and families better while making more efficient use of our resources. And it will demand accountability based on program results, not on process and paperwork.

I believe that a concerted Federal effort to rationalize and coordinate programs for children and families is long overdue. Over the years, Congress has created hundreds of categorical programs to help communities and families deal with the myriad of issues confronting them. Each of the programs was created with its own rules and regulations to deal with a particular problem. Over time, the list of rules and regulations has grown to stifle, rather than support, the very objectives we are trying to achieve.

In some areas, where local needs don't fit the problems covered by our categorical programs, our services for children and families are vastly inadequate. In other areas, services overlap and duplicate each other. For example, multiple programs may provide caseworkers to a single family, but each caseworker deals only with one aspect of that family's needs.

In many programs, caseworkers spend far too much time dealing with redtape and paperwork, juggling multiple programs with multiple eligibility criteria, application processes, and service requirements. The Federal Government has created hundreds of different taps through which assistance flows—and communities, programs, and families must run from tap to tap with a bucket to get the help they need.

As an appropriator, I am particularly concerned that our tax dollars be spent efficiently and effectively. In 1994, I asked the Depart-

ment of Education to convene a working group on coordinated services to make recommendations for such a Federal effort. The working group was headed by Jeanne Jehl from the San Diego public schools, whom I would like to thank for her outstanding work. The working group, which met through 1995, included Federal employees and people from State and local governments and organizations across the country. I was particularly pleased that Maryland's outstanding Superintendent of Schools, Dr. Nancy S. Grasmick, was able to participate in this effort. The Family Service Improvement Act is based on the recommendations of that group.

### FEDERAL FIXES FOR FEDERAL PROBLEMS

While I applaud the efforts of several of my colleagues in developing waiver bills which are now under consideration by this Congress, I believe that the Federal Government—not local programs—should have the responsibility of fixing the problems the Federal Government created. Under the Family Service Improvement Act, a Federal Coordination Council is designated to oversee the effort to eliminate regulations, simplify requirements, and make waiver requests unnecessary. The Council's responsibilities include eliminating unnecessary and burdensome regulations; developing a single eligibility and application form for a range of services to children and families; developing a single information release form which can be used to authorize exchange of information among a number of service providers; and developing RFP's which can be used to apply for funding from multiple Federal programs.

### INTERDISCIPLINARY COORDINATION

No effort to make services to families more effective and efficient will succeed unless programs which meet different aspects of family needs are better coordinated with each other. Cross-program coordination is the key to improving service quality and efficiency. The Family Service Improvement Act allows the creation of consortia of program providers in a community. Consortia members could include State, local, or tribal governments, and not-for-profit organizations. Each consortium must include providers in at least three of the program areas of education, Head Start, child care, job training, housing, nutrition, maternal and child health, family support and preservation, juvenile justice, and drug abuse prevention and treatment. In addition, it creates several incentives to encourage coordination, reduce program duplication, and improve services.

### INCENTIVES FOR COORDINATION

As any State or local official who has been involved in the process will tell you, requesting a waiver from the Federal Government is time consuming and complicated. Where multiple programs are duplicating the same steps, common sense dictates that they ought to be able to join forces without going through the hoops of requesting a waiver.

For example, authorizing legislation requires many programs to assess community needs each year and to provide case managers to assist families. We certainly want programs to plan based on community needs, and to perform case management, but it simply doesn't make sense for each program to repeat work

done by several others. Under the Family Service Improvement Act, a consortium of three programs which are required to do a community needs assessment and to provide a case worker to the same family would be automatically exempted from meeting such duplicative requirements as long as the requirement was met by the consortium or one of its members. Consortia will then be permitted to spend these funds to expand or improve their services.

In addition, the Family Service Improvement Act would allow consortia to set aside up to 10 percent of their Federal funds in a flexible fund. This flexible fund must be used to expand or improve services consistent with the programs run by the consortium. This provision will give service providers much needed flexibility to meet local needs which might not be anticipated by our Federal rules and regulations.

### ACCOUNTABILITY

What counts in human service programs is performance: Are our programs working? Instead of measuring input and process, we should be measuring outputs. Is the infant mortality rate going down? Are kids staying in school? Are kids learning more in school? Are parents getting—and keeping—jobs?

In an atmosphere of waivers, flexibility, and interdisciplinary coordination, the challenge of program evaluation becomes even more difficult. The Family Service Improvement Act creates what I believe is a workable system for both tracking and evaluating the impact of our Federal investment in these programs.

Many States are moving toward this focus on results, and have already identified State goals such as improved employment, reduced crime, increased high school completion and decreased infant mortality. Under the Family Services Improvement Act, a number of consortia will develop plans which identify goals taken from their State's list. The consortia will be responsible for collecting data over time to measure progress toward these goals. Data will be collected on a community-wide basis as well as disaggregated by appropriate subgroups as identified by the consortium, and published.

I believe the results of this demonstration will show that four purposes are met by collecting and publishing data in this way. First, collection of data will show how well the programs accomplish their goals for all people in the community, and allow the consortium to improve and adapt services as necessary. This information will become a valuable diagnostic tool for improving services. Second, publication of data will create bottom-up pressure within the community to serve all segments of the community. Third, disaggregation of data will help to prevent programs from cherry-picking the best clients just to improve their outcome statistics, and will create incentives to address the needs of the hardest to serve as well as the easiest. And fourth, collection of this type of data will allow the Federal Government to evaluate the effectiveness of its financial investment in these programs.

The Federal Government must demonstrate its leadership in promoting flexibility, demanding accountability, and eliminating redtape. We must get rid of the "taps and buckets" approach, and instead create a seamless flow of

assistance that truly meets the needs of children and families. The Family Services Improvement Act is an important step in that direction.

COMMEMORATING THE  
RETIREMENT OF NANCY FASIG

HON. GLENN POSHARD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 12, 1996

Mr. POSHARD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a dear friend. Nancy Fasig of Marion, IL, is retiring after 17 years of service with the Nutrition Education Program [NET], which is administered by the Southern Illinois Regional Education Service Center [SIESC]. I was the assistant director of SIESC in the mid-to-late 1970's, and had the pleasure to work with Nancy during these years. She was not only a model of efficiency and skill, but the kind of person who truly brightened the work environment and made it a better place to be. It is with great admiration that I wish her a happy retirement and best wishes on her future endeavors.

Politics is full of talk these days about family values and positive role models. There are few greater examples of family values than Nancy. She has given her all to her family. Nancy and her husband, Joe, have 5 kids, and have been blessed with 11 grandchildren. Nancy stayed home with the children until they were in school, and then went to work for NET. In many ways these two roles were similar. As a mother, she guided her kids through the trials and tribulations of growing up, while at work she made sure the office functioned on an even keel. The effort involved in doing both of these roles well is monumental, and the true embodiment of dedication, sacrifice, and love.

Mr. Speaker, in a larger sense, we all owe a debt of thanks to Nancy and other committed parents like her. To raise healthy and productive children is too often an unsung accomplishment in our society. It is in fact, the heart of family values. It has been my great honor to know and represent Nancy Fasig in the U.S. Congress. It is also my sincerest hope that she now reaps the reward of her labors by enjoying her family for years to come.

STATEMENT BY RABBI ISRAEL  
ZOBERMAN CONGREGATION  
BETH CHAVERIM VIRGINIA  
BEACH, VA

HON. OWEN B. PICKETT

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 12, 1996

Mr. PICKETT. Mr. Speaker, I offer for inclusion into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD this statement made by Rabbi Israel Zoberman of the Congregation Beth Chaverim in Virginia Beach, VA, on February 16, 1996, at his request.

A JEWISH RESPONSE TO THE RELIGIOUS RIGHT

One of the poignant lessons of the Jewish people's story is not to take for granted a

hospitable environment which confers equality on all its children. That must mean that we have a stake in preserving and enhancing the quality of American Life. Eternal vigilance is the non-negotiable price that comes along with the previous benefits of a great democratic system of government.

The United States has flourished due in large measure to its built-in pluralism, a complex and delicate texture that would unravel without one essential thread—the traditional separation between church and state as guaranteed in the First Amendment to the Constitution.

That principle has been under attack by powerful forces committed to replacing the enviable American way of life with their own sectarian vision. The Religious Right, potentially embracing fifty million Americans, first flexed its considerable muscle at the 1980 presidential elections and has kept faithful to its promise to try to change America as we know it. The proponents of our nation as an exclusively Christian one, have proven to be creative and resourceful.

Let us not take lightly a movement with a sense of mission, particularly one with a mixture of religious and political aspirations that also happens to have friends in some of the highest offices in the land. In spite of its flirtation with the State of Israel, I assume that the Religious Right counts the Jews among those who will yet have to see the light.

There is surely a no better place to begin implementing one's radical plan than in the mind of a child. It is no wonder then that our public schools have turned into contested arenas, with children becoming pawns in a scheme to recreate American society. I believe that God should, indeed, be present in our public educational system, but not in a subjective manner upholding a certain religious approach clearly identified or nebulous. God is found where caring, sensitivity, concern and learning permeate the classroom, where a student's and teacher's sacred heritage and secular curriculum are not compromised by undue pressure to conform to enforced guidelines of religious expression of whatever type. The Book of Genesis was not intended to be a scientific textbook. Its thrust was and remains to instill an appreciation for revered ideas and principles. The cause of religion is best served when its teachings and guidelines are expounded upon in one's church, synagogue and mosque, where interpretation is offered according to one's traditions.

While we should be candid about our fundamental disagreement with the Religious Right, we are duty-bound to emphasize to its supporters and to ourselves that we also share a common agenda.

The urgent need to stringent family life, though we part ways on the issues of reproductive choice and life styles. The significance of transcendent values and time-tested ideals in a pervasively secular and materialistic environment. The positive contribution religion can and should make to the individual and community. The obligation to consciously remedy the ills and shortcomings we face.

Working together on these weighty themes which unite us all, would hopefully provide us the indispensable platform to discuss differences of purpose and approach. Our opponents need to know that a wrong kind of medication can be fatal to a patient. So it is with improper means employed toward beneficial ends.

We Jews are not alone in our apprehension, joined as we are by concerned fellow-Ameri-

cans across lines of religious and political affiliation. Only through such a wide coalition, will we respond most effectively to the challenges confronting the entire American system. A time of crisis is a time of opportunity. May we all dedicate ourselves anew to the kind of America we dare not do without.

Rabbi Israel Zoberman is the spiritual leader of Congregation Beth Chaverim in Virginia Beach, Virginia, and past president of the Hampton Roads Board of Rabbis and the Virginia Beach Clergy Association.

TEEN PREGNANCY

HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 12, 1996

Ms. DeLAURO. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the President's National Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy.

The mission of the National Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy is to reduce teen pregnancy by promoting values and stimulating actions that are consistent with a pregnancy-free adolescence. This is a mission that everyone can support. Furthermore, the campaign establishes the goal of reducing the national teenage pregnancy rate by one-third by the year 2005.

I wholeheartedly support the methods and targets set by the President's campaign. If we are to stop the cycle of children having babies in this country we must make the President's goal a reality. The success of this campaign is imperative to the healthy development of young girls and children throughout the Nation.

As poverty is a strong predictor for teen pregnancy, teen pregnancy is a near certain predictor of poverty. In my home State of Connecticut, the Department of Public Health Records reported 3,757 teen births in 1993. In New Haven, the biggest city in my district, there were 354 teen births reported that year. These figures do not account for all the teen pregnancies in a given year, but they do indicate the enormity of the problem and the need for immediate action.

We must instill in our children the importance of making responsible choices in life. Clearly, bringing a baby into the world without the emotional maturity and financial resources to raise a healthy child is not in the best interest of either the parents or the newborn. Discussing the value of personal responsibility and providing information to children on this issue are tools that will work to prevent teen mothers and fathers. The President's campaign expands the scope and reach of this dialogue through the media, schools, and civic activities.

I am a proud supporter of the National Campaign to Reduce Teen Pregnancy. Through education and communication the campaign will be an effective tool to assist young women and young men with the dilemma of teen pregnancy.



FOREIGN RELATIONS  
AUTHORIZATION ACT

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 12, 1996

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, the Foreign Relations Authorization Act which the House passed today in a vote that went largely, though not entirely, along party lines, was an uneven piece of legislation at best. I opposed the bill because I think it represents a retreat from America's historic mission to promote democracy—particularly in those lands that were until recently ruled by tyranny and dictatorship, such as those nations formerly part of the Soviet Union.

But I rise to express praise for one provision of the bill included by the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH], known as the Humanitarian Aid Corridor Act. I was an original co-sponsor of this legislation, which has broad bipartisan support. As the cochairman of the Armenian Issue Caucus, along with the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. PORTER], I have worked for enactment of this provision.

Mr. Speaker, the Humanitarian Aid Corridor Act would withhold U.S. aid to nations which are blocking congressionally approved humanitarian assistance to other countries. It requires all U.S. aid recipients to allow unencumbered delivery of humanitarian assistance. The Republic of Turkey has imposed a blockade on the neighboring Republic of Armenia, preventing the delivery of food, medicine, and other humanitarian relief supplies to Armenia. Much of this aid originates in the United States. While we may not be able to deter every country in the world from resorting to the disruption of humanitarian aid as a weapon against their neighbors, we can make sure that such countries do not get a dime of American aid as long as they undermine our foreign policy objectives.

Luckily, Mr. Speaker, this provision was also included in the Foreign Operations Appropriations bill that the President signed into law last month. Mr. PORTER and I currently have a Dear Colleague letter circulating urging the administration to strictly enforce this provision of law. While it is my hope that we can ultimately enact the Corridor Act as a permanent law in a constructive, bipartisan manner, I am prepared to work through the appropriations process, as we successfully did last year, to keep the Corridor Act in force.

CONGRATULATIONS ON 25  
SUCCESSFUL YEARS

HON. JOE KNOLLENBERG

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 12, 1996

Mr. KNOLLENBERG. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor my friends at Southfield Christian School on their 25th anniversary celebration.

With a deep-seated commitment to a strong program of moral and character development, Southfield Christian has set new standards for excellence among Christian schools.

In fact, Southfield Christian was one of only two schools nationally to receive the prestigious Blue Ribbon Exemplary School Award from the U.S. Department of Education.

With a program emphasizing both academic excellence and a commitment to developing character and integrity, Southfield Christian has a solid track record of success.

More than 75 percent of their student body achieves honor roll status. The annual college acceptance average is over 95 percent and, in last year's senior class, 99 percent were accepted to colleges. And finally, nearly 77 percent of the students at Southfield Christian score nationally in the top quarter on national standardized tests.

Not only are they academically outstanding, the school and its student body is involved in the local community as well. The annual fall drive for the needy yielded more than 800 winter coats, hundreds of cans of food and more than 7,000 quarters—in honor of their 25th anniversary—for the purchase of children's Bibles.

With state-of-the-art facilities and a loyal, committed alumni, the future looks very bright for the next 25 years and beyond.

Strengthened by their commitment and resolve to install morals and values in our future leaders, I extend my heartiest congratulations on your 25th anniversary. I am very proud of Southfield Christian, their staff, and the student body. Keep up the great work.

SPEAKER PRINGLE'S STRAIGHT  
TALK ON WELFARE REFORM

HON. GEORGE P. RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 12, 1996

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, President Clinton has talked a good game on welfare reform, particularly when the cameras were focused on him during the State of the Union Address. But his two vetoes of welfare reform legislation speak much louder than his crowd-pleasing rhetoric. As we, in Congress, continue to pursue an overhaul of the current system, the California legislature has moved ahead with its own welfare reform legislation, designed to restore work incentives and help people on welfare become independent and productive citizens.

The speaker of the assembly, Curt Pringle, has been a leader in California's welfare reform effort. In the March 4, Los Angeles Times, Speaker Pringle correctly pointed out that President Clinton, far from being a leader in welfare reform, is actually its major impediment. California and the other States cannot reform their welfare programs without Federal approval. If President Clinton had approved the legislation sent to him by the 104th Congress, California would not have to go through an extremely difficult and time-consuming Federal waiver process in order to implement its own reforms. California could be moving forward with its reforms right now.

Given the continued urgency of this issue, I would like to request that Speaker Pringle's excellent commentary be entered into the RECORD at this point.

[From the Los Angeles Times, March 4, 1996]  
CLINTON ISN'T DOING CALIFORNIA'S POOR ANY  
FAVORS

(By Curt Pringle)

President Clinton said, "I believe we should ship decision-making responsibility and resources from bureaucracies in Washington to communities, to states and, where we can, directly to individuals." When he makes statements like that about welfare reform, does he seriously expect us to believe him any more?

Since his campaign pledge in 1992 to end welfare, the president has blocked every serious reform effort presented. Last year he vetoed important congressional block grant legislation, for which he had earlier indicated support, which would have given state and local governments more flexibility and control over reform efforts. And last week before a Senate panel, Health and Human Services Secretary Donna Shalala announced that the president will reject the National Governors Assn.'s bipartisan plan to salvage welfare reform this year.

The president's words of reform offer up hope, but his actions betray us at our most desperate hour.

California, like so many states, is hurting. Our social fabric is being ripped apart by federal welfare programs that discourage work, deprive citizens of self-respect and dignity, create long-term intergenerational dependency and compromise the well-being of our children. After \$5.4 trillion spent over the last 30 years for social welfare, we now realize that the federal government's failed "war on poverty" has actually been a war on the values of its own citizens.

We must replace the welfare system in California immediately, before we lose another generation of poor children. Unfortunately, the Clinton administration is standing in our way.

In July 1994, California passed common-sense "family cap" welfare reform legislation to end the perverse practice of increasing payments to welfare recipients who have additional children. This practice usurps the role of husbands and drives men away from their families. But officials at the federal Department of Health and Human Services have denied the necessary federal waiver that would allow California to implement its law.

Our citizens are being held hostage by the federal welfare system, and there is nothing we can do about it.

How can we possibly move Californians into the work force when federal welfare programs pay them the equivalent of \$11.59 an hour not to work? That's 270% more than they can earn with a full-time, minimum-wage job. And how can we discourage teenage girls from getting pregnant and dropping out of school when Washington tells them that for as long as they don't work, don't get married and don't live at home, the government will provide them with free money, free food and a free apartment?

We must take matters into our own hands. California will soon pass the most sweeping welfare reform legislation in the nation's history. The plan will replace the current welfare system with temporary assistance that focuses on reuniting broken families and moving the able-bodied back into jobs.

The plan also removes disincentives to marriage, work and self-responsibility by establishing flat grants, no higher than minimum wage, that do not increase according to family size. After all, it is unfair to tax low-income working mothers whose wages are not based on family size and use the money

to subsidize welfare recipients who choose to have more children. Fairness and self-reliance will be the cornerstones of California's new welfare system.

But without federal approval, these reforms cannot be implemented.

The president says that states must be given more flexibility to do the things they want to without seeking waivers. But by blocking reform efforts in Washington, the president has proved again that he cannot be trusted.

California must be allowed to implement its welfare reform measures without seeking waivers.

We will fight destructive federal welfare programs all the way to the Supreme Court if necessary, until out citizens and families can once again set their own course for opportunity.

#### TRIBUTE TO JOEL VATTENDAHL

##### HON. GERALD D. KLECZKA

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 12, 1996

Mr. KLECZKA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to my friend, Mr. Joel Vattendahl, who retired from the United Steelworkers of America in December 1995.

Throughout his career, Joel worked tirelessly on behalf of the working men and women of Wisconsin. Joel's career in the labor movement began in 1965 when he was appointed staff representative with the United Steelworkers. In 1981, he was elected to the position of director of United Steelworkers District 32. Joel effectively served in this position until June 1995. He announced his retirement in December 1995.

In addition to his outstanding work with the Steelworkers, Joel has played a crucial role in directing the course of Wisconsin's labor movement and has also been very active in a variety of local and community affairs. From 1981 until his retirement, Joel served as a member of the executive board of the Wisconsin State AFL-CIO. He also was a member of the Worker's Compensation Advisory Council and the University of Wisconsin Board of Regents. His outstanding efforts with these and many other organizations have helped to improve and maintain the quality of life for people throughout our State.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the working men and women of the State of Wisconsin, I would like to thank Joel Vattendahl for his three decades of service and dedication. I wish him a happy and healthy retirement.

#### COMMEMORATION OF WOMEN'S HISTORY MONTH

##### HON. RONALD V. DELLUMS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 12, 1996

Mr. DELLUMS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate Women's History Month. This is a time to remember that women in this country and all over the world have historically been subject to oppression. This is a time to re-

member that women in this country and all over the world have been fighting and overcoming this oppression within the context of their own cultural traditions. This is a time to mourn the oppression of the past and present and celebrate the empowerment of women in the present and in the future.

Let us remember that the same fundamental rights and freedoms held by men are also held by women, that women have the same rights to freedom of expression and religion, to individual autonomy and privacy, and to vote and hold government office; that women have the right to an equal education, equal opportunity in employment, and equal pay for equal work; and that women have the right to be free from sexual discrimination and harassment, sexual and physical assault, and spousal abuse.

I challenge my colleagues to remember and honor women who have made their mark on history, and whose work for recognition of women's rights and freedoms has benefited both women and men. These countless women include: Susan B. Anthony, Sojourner Truth, Belle Hooks, and Flo Kennedy, advocates for the rights of women and African Americans; Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Lucy Stone, Lucretia Mott, Eleanor Roosevelt, Hillary Clinton, Gloria Steinem, Eleanor Smeal, and Dr. Homa Darabe, advocates for women's rights; and Margaret Sanger and Emma Goldman, advocates for education, autonomy, and responsibility concerning sexuality, reproduction, and birth control.

We should also remember and honor women civil rights leaders, such as Rosa Parks, Dorothy West, Dorothy Height, Juanita Jones Abernathy, LaDonna Harris, Loretta Armenta, Nadine Gardimer, Lani Guinier, and Fannie Lou Hamer. We should remember and honor other social reformers, such as Harriet Tubman, Jane Addams, Mother Jones, Dorothy Day, Clara Barton, Dorothy Dix, Helen Keller, Florence Nightingale, Mother Theresa, and Marian Wright Edelman. We should remember and honor women scientists, such as Marie Curie, Margaret Mead, and Rachel Carson; and women educators, such as Mary McCleod Bethune and Maria Montessori.

We should remember and honor women writers, such as Jane Austen, Mary Wollstonecraft Shelley, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Gertrude Stein, Virginia Woolf, Amy Chan, Alice Walker, Maxine Hong Kingston, Toni Morrison, Simone de Beauvoir, Bing Xin, and Taslima Nasrin; and poets, such as Elizabeth Barrett Browning, Emily Dickinson, Maya Angelou, and Juana Ines de la Cruz. We should likewise remember and honor women artists, such as Georgia O'Keefe, Maria Martinez of San Ildelfonso, and Frieda Kahlo.

And we should remember and honor women government leaders, such as Barbara Jordan, Bella Abzug, Shirley Chisholm, Geraldine Ferraro, Janet Reno, Dr. Joycelyn Elders, Wilma Mankiller, and Agnes Dill; and such international women leaders as Sylvia Kinigi, Prime Minister of Burundi, Lidia Geiler, President of Bolivia; Siramezo Bandaranaike, Prime Minister of Ceylon; Corazon Aquino, President of the Philippines; Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister of India; Benazir Bhutto, Prime Minister of Pakistan; and Mary Robinson, President of Ireland. We should also remember such international leaders as Wangari Maathai, Kenyan

environmentalist; Aung San Suu Kyi, Burmese democracy activist and Nobel Peace Prize winner; Rigoberta Menchu, Guatemalan Nobel Peace Prize winner; Radhika Coomaraswamy, Sri Lankan academic and U.N. Special Rapporteur on Violence Against Women; Gabriela Mistral, Chilean educator, poet, and member of the U.N. Subcommittee on Women; Sonia Picado, Judge on the Inter-American Court of Human Rights; and Gertrude Mongella, Tanzanian government minister and organizer of the Fourth U.N. Conference on Women.

These are only a few of the many noted women of the arts, sciences, and leadership who deserve mention. In addition to these women, we should acknowledge and honor all the unsung women who work tirelessly for little or no pay in the home and in the charitable sector.

Women's rights has been on the international agenda since 1975, when the U.N. General Assembly declared 1975 the International Women's Year, and when 1976-85 was declared the U.N. Decade for Women. In 1985, a U.N. Conference on Women was held to evaluate achievements made and work still to be done to realize women's rights. Much progress has been made since 1975, but still much remained to be done.

Consequently, last September, in Beijing, China, the United Nations held the Fourth World Conference on Women. At that conference, women from all over the world came together. These women came from every continent, from every cultural and religious tradition, from countries of every economic situation, but these women all agreed that women's rights are human rights. They reached consensus on a Platform for Action that will be the cornerstone for realizing equal rights and freedoms for women throughout the world.

The Platform for Action recognizes that empowerment of women and equality between women and men are prerequisites for achieving political, social, economic, cultural, and environmental security among all peoples. It aims at removing the obstacles to women's active participation in all spheres of public and private life through full and equal share in economic, social, cultural, and political decision-making. It promotes the principle of shared power and responsibility between women and men at home, in the workplace, and in the national and international communities. It advocates eradication of all forms of discrimination against women.

The Platform for Action calls for strategic action in the following areas of concern: poverty, education and training, health care, women-focused violence, armed conflict, economic structures and policies, the sharing of power and decision-making, advancement of women, promotion and protection of women's human rights, stereotyping of women in the media, natural resources and the environment, and discrimination against girls.

Realizing these goals and addressing these areas of concern will require a commitment by governments, international institutions, nongovernmental organizations, and the private sector throughout the world. Let us all here in Congress commit to doing our part to help realize these goals and address these concerns in our country and in other countries. To this



end, I am pleased to join my colleagues in the House in cosponsoring and supporting H. Con. Res. 119, a resolution to support the commitments made by the United States at the Fourth World Conference on Women, and ask the entire body to do so. Additionally, we should ask our colleagues in the Senate to do their part by immediately considering giving its advice and consent to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, now before the Senate. This Convention will do much to help realize women's rights around the world. It entered into force on September 3, 1981, and more than 80 nations are already parties.

Again, Mr. Speaker, on this day, it is an honor to pay tribute to women and celebrate Women's History Month.

#### URGING MEMBERS TO READ ABOUT HUMAN RIGHTS IN BOLIVIA

**HON. JIM McDERMOTT**

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, March 12, 1996*

Mr. McDERMOTT. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to enter into the RECORD this letter to Secretary of State Warren Christopher regarding human rights in Bolivia. Twenty-eight nongovernmental organizations from the United States wrote this letter to ask the United States Government to ensure that Bolivian antinarcotics police receiving United States assistance comply with Bolivian and international laws when carrying out arrests and that the United States support Bolivian measures to improve human rights.

I am particularly interested in this letter because it highlights the human rights situation in the Andean nations receiving antinarcotics assistance from the United States. I think it is important that we monitor how U.S. assistance is used to ensure that it is used for its stated purpose, and that it does not contribute to human rights violations in the Andean nations. Our commitment to support human rights around the globe requires congressional attention to this matter.

FEBRUARY 15, 1996.

HON. WARREN M. CHRISTOPHER,  
Secretary of State, Department of State,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: We are writing to express our deep concern regarding human rights violations occurring as a result of antinarcotics operations in Bolivia. On March 1, 1996 the Administration is slated to announce its annual "certification" of countries cooperating with U.S. antinarcotics objectives. As you undertake your review of antinarcotics efforts in Bolivia, we urge you to look closely at those violations to seek ways to work with the Bolivian government to implement measures that could improve the protection of human rights in that country.

Human rights abuses remain pervasive in the Chapare, the rural area in which most of Bolivia's coca is grown and cocaine base produced. For years, the antinarcotics police—trained and funded with U.S. assistance—has run roughshod over the local population, carrying out arbitrary searches and arrests, stealing the meager possessions encountered, and manhandling and beating individuals

during raids and interrogations. Impunity for abuses committed by antinarcotics police is the norm. If investigations are initiated, they are cursory and incomplete; sanctions are rarely imposed.

Social unrest and conflict in the Chapare increased significantly over the second half of 1995, as a result of stepped-up coca eradication efforts. Last spring, the U.S. government sent the Bolivian government a letter stating that Bolivia would be treated as "de-certified" and therefore ineligible for U.S. assistance if it did not, among other conditions, meet coca eradication targets. In response to the U.S. ultimatum, the Bolivian government stepped up antinarcotics operations despite well-founded fears that these actions would unleash a wave of violence. As predicted, the eradication efforts sparked violent confrontations with coca growers, resulting in at least seven deaths, scores wounded and hundreds arrested. Careless and indiscriminate use of force by the Bolivian police against those opposing coca eradication policies is disturbingly frequent.

Since mid-January, the Bolivian antinarcotics police have undertaken massive sweeps in the Chapare, arbitrarily detaining over three hundred people. Those detained are typically held several days and released without charges; indeed, without ever being presented to a judge. On January 29, the police also broke up a peaceful hunger strike in support of the women protesting the government's coca policies and threw over fifty people into jail. Neither Bolivian law nor international human rights standards permit these warrantless arrests of individuals against whom there is no evidence of participation in criminal conduct. The government is clearly using police powers to stifle lawful political opposition to its policies. Given the proximity of a decision on certification, we also suspect the Bolivian government is detaining hundreds in the hopes of impressing the United States with its antidrug commitment.

The Bolivian antinarcotics efforts also continue to rely on special judicial procedures that violate fundamental due process considerations. Under Bolivia's Law 1008, those who are formally charged with drug offenses—no matter how minor—are imprisoned without the possibility of pre-trial release and must, even if acquitted, remain in prison until the trial court's decision is reviewed by the Supreme Court, a process that takes years. The U.S. government provides funding for the salaries and expenses of special prosecutors for the antinarcotics courts.

We recognize the United States does not encourage or condone human rights abuses by Bolivian antinarcotics forces. Nevertheless, the United States shares responsibility for those abuses. The U.S. government provides funds and technical assistance to all of the Bolivian agencies involved in counter-narcotics activities and, as just noted, to the antinarcotics courts. Bolivia has passed laws, created institutions and adopted antinarcotics strategies shaped by U.S. concerns and pressure.

We urge you to ensure that the U.S. government no longer underwrites human rights abuses in Bolivia by adopting policies more sensitive to the political, economic and social cost of antinarcotics operations in Bolivia. Specifically, we urge the U.S. government to:

Support revisions in Law 1008 which would ensure that Bolivia's judicial procedures for drug offenses meet international due process norms and standards.

Ensure that Bolivian antinarcotics police receiving U.S. assistance and support comply

with Bolivian and international laws when carrying out arrests.

Provide the necessary support to enable the Bolivian antinarcotics police to establish effective complaint and review procedures to hold abusive agents accountable.

Expand reporting on human rights abuses stemming from antinarcotics operations in the State Department's annual human rights report for 1996.

The issue of drug abuse is important to the American people and deserves the attention of our nation's leaders. U.S.-supported coca eradication efforts in Bolivia, however, have yielded little results in reducing the amount of cocaine coming into the United States, and few independent observers believe they can ever succeed in reducing the flow of cocaine to our country. At the same time, they have increased social tensions and fostered human rights abuses. In crafting future policy, adoption of the measures we have outlined could result in significant improvements in the human rights situation in Bolivia and would send an important message to the Bolivian people regarding U.S. concern for human rights.

Thank you for your attention to our concerns.

Representatives from the following organizations signed on to the February 15, 1996 letter to Secretary of State Warren Christopher addressing human rights concerns as a result of U.S. anti-narcotics policy in Bolivia:

Washington Office on Latin America.

Maryknoll Society Justice and Peace Office.

American Friends Service Committee, Washington, Office.

Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

Catholics For Justice, Latin American Task Force, Diocese for Kansas City-St. Joseph, Missouri.

Center for Concern.

Church of the Brethren.

Clergy for Enlightened Drug Policy.

Columban Justice and Peace Office.

Comboni Peace and Justice Office, Cincinnati, OH.

Latin American Studies Program, Cornell University.

Criminal Justice Policy Foundation.

Drug Policy Foundation.

Fellowship of Reconciliation Task Force on Latin America and the Caribbean.

Foundation on Drug Policy and Human Rights.

Inter-American Dialogue.

North American Congress on Latin America (NACLA).

Guatemala Human Rights Commission/USA.

International Labor Rights Fund.

Maryknoll Society.

Office of Social Concerns, Maryknoll Sisters.

NETWORK: A National Catholic Social Justice Lobby.

Open Society Institute.

Pax Christi U.S.A.

Peru Peace Network.

Sisters of Saint Joseph of Carondelet.

U.S. Catholic Conference.

Unitarian Universalist Service Committee.

The following individuals also signed on to the letter: Melina Selverston and Cynthia McClintock.